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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Board of Trustees,
The University of North Carolina:

I have the honor to submit my report, and the reports of the University officials, for the current year.

I

Deaths

Since the last report your Board has lost by death Addison Goodloe Mangum of Gaston County, James Dick Proctor of Robeson County, Willie Mangum Person of Franklin County, Benjamin Leonidas Banks of Pasquotank County. A memorial to Mr. Mangum was read at your June meeting and appropriate committees have been appointed from your Board to memorialize the other three. All of these men have given years of honorable and eminent service to the University and to the state.

Faculty Changes

I note here, also, the deaths of the following members of the University faculty: James Finch Royster, Kenan Professor of English and Dean of the Graduate School; Gustave Maurice Braune, Dean of the School of Engineering; Major William Cain, Kenan Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, and Lorenzo James Bell, Jr., Instructor in German. Committees of the faculty have drawn up memorials in devoted remembrance of their honored colleagues fallen from the ranks of a long and distinguished service. Francis Preston Venable, Kenan Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and former President of the University, completed within the year of this report his fiftieth year of active service to the University. He has been retired as Kenan Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and at the last commencement the University fittingly honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science.

We would here again express, on behalf of the trustees, faculty, alumni, and citizens, our deep appreciation of the preëminent leadership of President Chase. The twelve years of his administration constitute the period of greatest expansion and development. The

good wishes of his old University brotherhood will follow his life and work in his new leadership at the University of Illinois. His genial personality and permanent service will always be held in grateful and affectionate memory in Chapel Hill and throughout North Carolina.

The following resignations took effect during the year of this report: H. W. Chase, President; Addison Hibbard, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts; F. C. Vilbrandt, Professor of Industrial Chemistry; Norman Foerster, Professor of English; H. M. Jones, Professor of English; R. R. Potter, Assistant Professor of English; E. D. Strong, Associate Professor of Economics; T. J. Wilson, III, Associate Professor of French; W. D. Merritt, Instructor in Engineering; W. E. Dodd, Jr., Instructor in History; L. E. Bush, Instructor in Mathematics; G. R. Trott, Instructor in Mathematics; R. C. Bullock, Instructor in Mathematics; M. L. Braun, Instructor in Physics; M. D. Whitaker, Instructor in Physics; K. L. Barkley, Instructor in Psychology; M. L. Barker, Instructor in French; W. C. Salley, Instructor in Spanish; M. H. Griffin, Instructor in Latin; H. L. Macon, Instructor in Economics; V. E. Levine, Assistant Professor of Economics; Alan Mozely, Instructor in Zoölogy; W. S. Jenkins, Instructor in Government; A. C. Jennings, Instructor in Spanish; J. Elmer Hall, Technical Director of the Playmakers; A. A. Perkins, Instructor in Economics; E. H. Hicks, Instructor in Education in Extension Teaching; B. A. Stevens, Professor of Education; Hubert Heffner, Assistant Professor of English and Associate Director of the Carolina Playmakers; E. V. Kyser, Associate Professor of Pharmacy; V. P. Ferguson, Instructor in Physics.

The following men are on leave of absence as indicated: C. T. Murchison, Professor of Economics, for the fall quarter on the Kenan Foundation; W. F. Prouty, Professor of Geology, for the fall and winter quarters on the Kenan Foundation; M. B. Garrett, Professor of History, for the fall quarter on the Kenan Foundation; W. E. Caldwell, Professor of History, for the winter and spring quarters on the Kenan Foundation; C. Dale Beers, Associate Professor of Zoölogy, for the year without pay; E. K. Plyler, Associate Professor of Physics, on sabbatical leave for the year on one-half pay; J. C. Bynum, Assistant Professor of Geology, on sabbatical leave for the year at one-half pay; P. W. Wager, Assistant Professor of Rural Social-Economics, for the year without pay; J. H. Swartz,

Associate Professor of Geology, on sabbatical leave for the year on one-half pay; H. K. Russell, Instructor in English, for the year without pay; Edgar W. Knight, Professor of Education, winter and spring quarters without pay; James Willis Posey, Instructor in English, on sick leave for the fall and winter quarters; William Flint Thrall, Professor of English, on sick leave for the fall and winter quarters; G. H. Bason, Professor of Electrical Engineering, on sick leave for the fall quarter.

The following have returned to service from leave during 1929-1930: L. R. Wilson, Librarian and Kenan Professor of Library Administration; C. P. Spruill, Associate Professor of Economics; J. B. Woosley, Professor of Economics; A. C. Howell, Associate Professor of English; R. P. McClamroch, Assistant Professor of English; H. V. Wilson, Kenan Professor of Zoölogy; V. A. Hoyle, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; W. V. Parker, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Albert Coates, Professor of Law; Samuel Selden, Assistant Professor of English and Associate Director of the Carolina Playmakers.

Replacements in the administrative divisions of the University have been as follows: President, Frank Porter Graham; Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Allan Wilson Hobbs; Dean of the Graduate School, William Whatley Pierson, Jr. Following the recent death of Dean Braune in the School of Engineering, no appointment to the deanship has been made. For the time being the affairs of the School are being administered by a committee of the department heads of the schools, of which Dean Hobbs serves as chairman.

The following have been added to the faculty: George R. Coffman, Professor of English and head of the Department of English; A. McLaren White, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering; I. L. Martin, Instructor in Geology; C. C. Crittenden, Assistant Professor of History; W. S. Jenkins, Assistant Professor of Government; J. M. Valentine, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy; P. E. Shearin, Instructor in Physics; V. P. Ferguson, Instructor in Physics; V. C. Elliott, Instructor in Latin; A. K. Shields, Instructor in Spanish; L. C. MacKinney, Professor of Medieval History; W. C. Morse, Visiting Professor of Geology; Richard Charles Mills, Visiting Professor of Economics; George Howard, Professor of Education; A. P. Hudson, Associate Professor of English; E. E. Ericson, Associate Professor of English; Gladys Angel, Assistant Professor

of Physical Education; Ralph Westermann, Assistant Professor of English and Technical Director of the Carolina Playmakers; J. D. Watson, Instructor in Civil Engineering; H. E. Bolen, Instructor in Pharmacy; F. D. Mellen, Instructor in English; James Howell, Instructor in English.

Promotions in rank among the faculty were made as follows: Associate Professors N. B. Adams, J. B. Woosley, J. T. Dobbins, D. A. MacPherson, and S. H. Hobbs, Jr., were promoted to full professorships. Assistant Professors Paul Green, J. C. Lyons, Smith McCorkle, F. M. Green, K. C. Frazer, N. P. Bailey, H. D. Crockford, and F. P. Brooks, were promoted to associate professorships. Instructors S. A. Stoudemire and Samuel Selden were promoted to assistant professorships.

A summary interpretation of the year will not now be attempted mid-year. An analysis of the recommendations of the budget commission as made both before the trustees and the joint committees on appropriations is herewith submitted as the statement of the case of the University and public education in their organic and hopeful relation to the building of the commonwealth in these times of depression and despair.

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In the legislative committee hearing a few days ago was focused for a few minutes the work of three important agencies of the state: the Budget Commission, the University, and the Legislature of North Carolina, all three at work in most difficult times against great odds for the welfare of North Carolina. Let us all, charged with a responsibility of far-reaching consequences in the policy making of a great state, as far as humanly possible, strip our minds of any prejudgment and consider the meaning of the figures in this budget in our capacity as makers of budgets and builders of the state. We believe in budget making as a basis of state making. The keeping of books is necessary to the keeping of the commonwealth. The University adopted the budget system in advance of the state and has tried to use the budget, not as a straight-jacket but as an instrument of economy and the efficient life.

In making up the budgets for the biennium, 1931-1933, we asked for the restoration of the budget set up in legislative appropriations for the biennium, 1929-1931. The Commission's recommendation and the legislative appropriation for 1930-1931 was $875,000 to meet

our bare and vital needs. This was cut 20 per cent, or from $875,000 to $700,000. Now this $700,000 has been cut in the proposed budget to $573,600. From $875,000 to $700,000 to $573,000 makes a tremendous cut of 34.4 per cent for the brief period of two years. What the 34 per cent cut will do to the University can be judged from what the 20 per cent cut has already done and is doing every day of the current year.

Effect of the Twenty Per Cent Cut

This twenty per cent cut which went into effect July 1, 1930, was a terrific blow which the University, shaken to the very center of her being, has taken standing up in good sportsmanship along with her sister institutions, but with a destructive strain on the inner resources and quality of her life and their lives. May I say at this point that our figures are not set off against the needs of any other institution or agency of the state's life. For the most part they are crippled too. We wish them Godspeed in meeting their vital needs.

At the end of the last University year our losses in men of the first rank constituted a list of president, dean, scholars, scientists, and great teachers, eminent in America for their productive and inspirational values. For the most part they have not been replaced. The English Department lost in the year four full professors and one associate professor. These have been replaced by only one full professor and two associate professors. The gap is being filled by men in the lower grades of instructors and teaching fellows. The French Department has sustained the loss in the year of one associate professor and two instructors with replacement only by teaching fellows on part time. The Chemistry Department lost a remarkably able industrial chemist who was at work upon a chemical problem of potential use to the Southern cotton farmer, but Iowa called him to turn his teaching and his experimental mind to the use of the grain growers of that great agricultural state. He preferred to stay here, but the misgivings about our future and his family budget tipped the scales to Iowa with a certain loss to our students in investigation along his own frontier and a great possible loss in economic power to our people. This was before it was proposed in this present budget to cut off vital parts of the work in the chemical laboratories.

QUALITY OF UNIVERSITY WORK DAMAGED

Thus we might go on illustrating in all departments and divisions the damage already done in the teaching life by frustrations and fears caused by the cut. In this way a most serious destruction is going on in the quality of the life of the University.

This destruction of quality, these losses in men and appropriation, shook the morale of our faculty last spring. Entirely too much time of the faculty was misdirected from the main business of study and teaching to the perplexities of cruel adjustments. Necessities of a lowered existence crowded out opportunities for the productive life. There has hardly been a day this year that the staff at Chapel Hill has not had to wrestle with some problem of the cut, compensation in revenues, and makeshifts of adjustment to hold the body and soul of the University together. Without the coöperation of all the men and women, teachers and office force, who have not spared themselves to see the University through these critical months the plant, already impaired in value, would simply have broken down under the double strain of an increasing student body and decreasing appropriations.

THE GOVERNOR'S GRAVE CONCERN

These consequences of the twenty per cent cut constitute the background necessary for the understanding of the thirty-four per cent cut which we face together in the figures of the proposed budget. What these figures mean to the University of North Carolina and the other institutions and agencies of the state moved the Governor to write into the budget these significant words, which I now call to your attention at his suggestion: "The director of the budget and the commission frankly feel grave concern over the situation. The question of enforcing upon the next biennium the effects of the reduction in appropriations and at the same time bear total operating expenses—this question the director and the commission feel should be thoroughly studied and determined in the light of the present situation and of possible alternative methods of meeting it, and they feel impelled to call the attention of the general assembly to the imperative importance of facing the question and the budget in its entirety." Let us all join the Governor in this grave concern and study thoroughly, as he suggests, the effects of the reductions in appropriations.

I know something of the terrible economic situation in the state

and country. I know something of the almost heroic collection of large sums of back taxes from powerful financial interests by the present administration in helping to tide the state over these critical months. I am not insensible to some of the patriotic impulses of those who champion the radical budget proposals as the way to meet a desperate situation. Yet I wish to say that it is my considered opinion that the budget reductions and the ten per cent salary and wage cut are unwise in principle, unfair in their application, and destructive in their consequences to the public service, public schools, state colleges, and public welfare.

Teachers Have Not Been On Joy Ride

Let us take, for example, the salaries of teachers. It is clearly unwise to cut down the efficiency of those engaged in the most productive business in the state. Salaries are part of the basis of the productive power of the teachers. Up to a certain point, certainly not yet reached in North Carolina, the salary of the teacher is a guarantee of the security of spirit and well-being necessary for the most creative work. The salary of the teacher is comparatively modest, even in a time of depression, for persons of like ability, training, and life investments. Those in business and the other professions whose incomes in a depression come down as a minimum toward the maximum salaries of teachers consider such reductions as intolerable. Despite the deep satisfaction intrinsic in the teaching life, the failure to provide a decent salary scale tends to keep out and drive out superior persons and impairs the value of those who remain. If teachers volunteered to give up a part of their salaries, as many would do in the public interest, a people who know what they owe their children would refuse in the interest of the public. Salaries of teachers and public servants do not go up correspondingly in times of prosperity and should not be singled out to come down in a time of depression by what in effect is an extra ten per cent income tax on one group. The teachers have not been on the joy ride and it is hardly fair to ask them to pay for those who have.

If the ten per cent cut has for its purpose a relief for business, it should be remembered that the efficiency and productive value of public education are the chief business of the commonwealth. If this ten per cent cut is only an emergency measure, it is yet such a radical and dramatic precedent that it will qualify the contract and tenure

of teachers for a generation. If the ten per cent cut is a measure to pay off the debt, we should remember that the schools and colleges are the chief resources in the long run by which the debt will be paid. We must pay dollar for dollar and interest, too. To tear down is a wasteful way to pay up. Depressions are temporary but youth is eternally resurgent with the resources of recovery and advance. Let us pay up the long running debt by the long-run building up of the capacities and powers of the people. We must build on the solid ground of public health, public welfare, and public education as the foundations of an intellectually effective, economically productive, and a spiritually beautiful civilization. Close to the heart of it all are the teachers in the schools and colleges whose salaries constitute a part of their working equipment for the day's job. We have had some hysterical runs on banks. Let us not now have hysterical runs on the schools. Let us not in balancing budgets unbalance the life of the people.

These considerations are intensified in the case of the state colleges and the University. It is my responsibility and my joy to speak without apology for the University of the people of North Carolina. Her life is interwoven with almost a century and a half of the history of our state. The University is the soul of the soul of North Carolina. Tear her down and you tear across the heart strings of a people. Rising from the ruins of reconstruction, she has these fifty years been gradually and wholesomely building in the strength of her faculty, in the quality of her work, and in the spirit of her student body into one of the great universities of America. Deposited out of a great past for my detached recognition and your consideration as we fight for her life in this her darkest hour in fifty years, is a faculty of productive scholars and teachers recognized all over the nation as a great scientific and economic asset to North Carolina and one of the strongest intellectual and spiritual agencies at work in America. The faculty is like a great oak which grows in strength and noble use through the slow years and yet may be destroyed in a thoughtless hour. These men work quietly but their names are respected in two hemispheres. They are subject to the constant pressure of calls from the greatest universities in America.

Faculty Members Drawn Away

Among the professors we have lost within a year, four more than doubled their salaries and three received increases from 33⅓ per cent to 75 per cent. In most of these cases the men had declined these and other previous offers of larger salaries. Yet the misgivings last spring about the policy of cuts and its effect on the opportunities of their work made them fit subjects for the new raid on our faculty forces.

On the other hand, four members of our present faculty have refused offers of salaries more than double their salaries here. A professor of mathematics refused a University presidency in the West paying $4,000 over his salary here. Another professor here at $5,000 refused an offer of $10,000. Six days ago he was asked whether he would go for $12,000. His going would be a loss to the whole South. For our purposes he is irreplaceable at any salary. The mere salary cannot take him away. But suppose we continue to cripple his work and take away his opportunities and satisfactions in his work and reward his refusal of an increase of 140 per cent by cutting his salary 10 per cent! There are men in this faculty who have gone into debt to invest seven and ten years in university and advanced training to equip themselves to come back to teach faithfully in the University of their native state and then reject larger offers elsewhere to remain here. They have served greatly. This threat of destruction to the University and their work has baffled them and hurt them. They wonder about the meaning of it all. More than twenty of our present professors have refused calls elsewhere at from $1,000 to $7,000 more than they receive here. Some have not been able to build homes. Some have built homes here. They are in debt, they have children, and they have their work and their dreams struck down in this budget.

Crippled Departments

Let us go further into the college, schools, library, laboratories, extension division, summer school, dean of students' office, registrar's office, business office, and endowment funds and see the cut at work with its devastating power as it cuts salaries, books, supplies, teaching staff, office force, and eats into student fees and endowment incomes. The Registrar, who has worked on through the whole year without vacation or let up, is so short of needed help that he cannot

keep all the records of the student body needed, for example, by the Dean of the College as a basis for his intelligent study and plans for improving the scholastic work of the students. This office is unable to make the classification of the high school records of students needed for the guidance of all the deans. This reduced office has now been cut again over $1,000 beyond the ten per cent cut. The Dean of Students in the year of his incomparably heaviest load on account of the heartrending calls for loan funds and the need for human understanding and guidance finds himself crippled in force and facilities for this great work in student welfare. In the English Department the new head of that department has given himself to night and day work to save the situation there. Another professor in the English Department, who recovered from an organic sickness some years ago and has done wonderful teaching here the last years, in trying to help bridge the gap with his generous spirit and overtime work, overtaxed his powers and broke down. The plans for improving the English and history work for freshmen are knocked out in this budget. Preëminent scientists—in fact, world authorities in various phases of zoölogy, botany, pharmacology, and geo-physics —are met with cruel denials in this budget. More than a dozen other departments, with scientists, writers, humanists, economists, sociologists, historians, psychologists, experts in education, linguists, musical and dramatic artists, and thinkers eminent in America, are crippled in a most disheartening way as we balance budgets with deficits in the quality and spirit of our commonwealth.

DAMAGE TO SCHOOLS

In the School of Commerce the dean, who has combined the close personal touch of a small college and the advantages of able specialists in a large university, is dumbfounded to find that, in addition to the ten per cent cut, all his assistants in twelve basic laboratory courses of long standing have been left out of the budget altogether. Without them courses cannot be given.

I will not here go into the story of how a great engineering school has been laid low by the ruthless figures of the budget. The salary cut is down for 11 per cent; the office staff from $3,882 to $1,400 which leaves out the dean and the assistant dean and leaves the secretary to run the school on a salary of $1,400. The dean, eminent and

beloved among American engineers, carried a heavy administrative load this year and overtaxed his powers, weakened by disease and the strain of the year. The mechanical engineering department, already understaffed, is further crippled for carrying its present overload. The professor who in electrical engineering has loyally carried the work of two men to bridge a gap has his salary cut ten per cent. The budget proposes to hamper the work of an engineer whose works in the mathematics of curves is fundamental to modern highway engineering; of another who is recognized in both Americas as an authority on waterpower; and another whose investigations are pushing forward sanitary engineering along a whole new frontier—all related directly to the prosperity and welfare of North Carolina.

The Summer School, oldest in America, which last summer carried the heaviest load in its useful history, is practically destroyed as a school of university grade. The cut in the cost of teaching is seventeen per cent below the 1930 level, which is already lower than such costs in the summer school of any university in the Association of American Universities. We cannot sincerely continue this school on a university basis.

The Extension Division, one of the most useful agencies of public service in the state, distinguished in America for its values to a whole state, has been vitally crippled in its wide capacities for carrying the manifold services of the University into the schools and homes of the people. It has been cut in its appropriation from $52,000 to $26,000 or 50 per cent. The Extension Division earns 50 per cent of its expenses. The cut is 50 per cent, which includes a cut of $14,000 in personal service. This cuts down the earning power of the Division, of which the budget takes no account, but requires that with 50 per cent less in appropriation the Division earn 69 per cent instead of the customary 50 per cent of its expenditures. The Extension Division thus crippled will have to cut into many wide and vital services such as *The University News Letter,* correspondence courses, institutes, state-wide high school contests, and package libraries asked for by towns, schools, the Press Association, civic clubs, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and homes. It is a denial of human needs and the waste of the assets of a great plant to cut off the University from the people back home.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The dean of the Law School, who has worked interminably to build up a strong faculty and develop a habit among students of thorough work that is a tonic to the whole University, says that this budget seriously cripples the School. There is not a dollar for books, not even for the current books in the courses that are taught. This is intolerable to teachers and students. The members of the faculty have refused offers above their present salaries from $1,000 to $3,000. They have stayed here to teach, to stimulate research, and publish books and articles of value to the legal profession of North Carolina. Studies are going forward under the inspiration of a member of the faculty, who is enlisting lawyers and officials all over the state to remake the criminal code and improve the administration of justice as one basis for the advance of the commonwealth. President Hutchins of Chicago, formerly dean of the Yale Law School, said last fall that the Law School at Chapel Hill was, by reason of its faculty, one of the five greatest law schools of America. We ask you to help us hold on to that faculty, famous among the legal scholars of the country, an asset to the state, and a source of inspiration to our students.

There is only one pharmacy school in North Carolina. The beloved founder and veteran dean has had to carry on this year with an instructor filling in for an associate professor who resigned. This arrangement helped us to meet the twenty per cent cut but it also became, as many such arrangements in other departments, the below par basis for the latest proposed cut. Another member of the staff, considered one of our best teachers and among the most valuable leaders in the pharmaceutical life of the state and the nation, refused an offer of over twice his salary to remain here and modestly carry on his work, which is invaluable to the school and to the raising of pharmaceutical standards in North Carolina.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY

In a simple building the medical faculty works away all day long with its limited number of eighty-one students chosen for this two-year course from a large number of North Carolina boys. This medical school has perhaps been the greatest single agency in tying aspiring young doctors to their native soil. Deep becomes their rootage here in the soil and traditions of North Carolina. They go away to

finish at the great clinical medical schools where they rank among the top men, win choice interneships, and then come back to practice in North Carolina. Think of cutting the salary of the man who has for almost thirty years been the head of a school of such sound and thorough work with all its wholesome influence in the state today! Another professor, who by training and personality could have commanded a practice and income of large figures, chose rather to teach others the way of life in a manner that rises above inadequate assistance and cramped facilities. Among the other able men in the Medical School is one who has refused offers of almost twice his salary from three of the great medical schools of the country. He works all the time, a great teacher and famous among pharmacologists the world over for his researches in the kidney. The results of his work, in a little laboratory among adverse conditions, have been used by American and European doctors in treating trench nephritis, in protecting kidneys against damage by anaesthetics, and in building up the kidney against the strains of pregnancy. These men simply cannot carry on their work with proposed cuts in laboratory supplies and materials from the present low figure of $6,300 to $3,400, with student assistants cut from $600 to $250, and with a confiscation by the budget of fifty per cent of the student laboratory fees for non-laboratory purposes.

The budget confiscates large proportions of student laboratory fees in all departments of the University, midstream this year and all next year. We can but believe that a mistake has been made without knowledge of its unfairness to the students in a direct confiscation of their money for other purposes than that for which it is expressly paid. Such a practice is indefensible on the part of a self-respecting state.

Also indefensible is the taking over in the budget of ten per cent of the income of the Kenan Fund, the Ledoux and other fellowships into the general fund for the state budgetary allocation. This shows a reckless and wasteful disregard of the effects of such budgeting on the possibility of future endowments.

The Library

Last we come to the University Library with all its powers and possibilities for playing an organic part in the building of a more creative and beautiful North Carolina. More powerful for economic

recovery than any turbo-generator in the South is this great generator of light and power directed by one of the foremost librarians in the country. The streams, which come running down from the past bearing in their currents the intellectual and spiritual treasures of the race, are stored up in this great reservoir whose release of living waters, transferred into power, energize and liberate the productive power of every department of the University. To cut down on the central station is to cut into the life and energies of all departments. The savings at the center are multiplied into wastes in all divisions of our life. The library staff, with two already cut off, is cut 19 per cent in salaries and 25 per cent in student help. This simply slows up the service to more than a thousand students who constantly use the library, decreases the possible turnover, and impairs efficiency generally. The book fund, cut this year by reason of the 20 per cent cut, from $32,200 to $23,100, is now cut down to $12,500. This will lack $1,000 of paying for the journals and periodicals already subscribed to for our necessary uses and collections, whose costs go towering high if not purchased when issued. Part of even this $12,500 is an income of $3,000 from endowments for books. Donors have considered their gifts as supplements, not replacements, of state funds. The tireless collector of Southern historical materials has, as a labor of vision and love, placed in the library without cost to the library over $25,000 worth of valuable materials for the classification and use of which there is no provision in this budget. The budget lessens the possibility of donations and endowments so necessary for the enrichment of the University above the bread and meat line of state appropriations. It is foolish to be pennywise in a great central station and short-circuit the power.

FUND AT FORMER LEVEL NECESSARY

We place our case in your hands and remind you that the Governor himself views the effects of these budget reductions with grave concern. These reductions in appropriations, $875,000 to $700,000 to $573,600, constitute a total reduction in appropriations of over $300,000, of over 34 per cent since July 1, 1929. A great university, loved in North Carolina by the people from whose life she came and to whose life she returns, distinguished among universities for her faculty, graduate school, research and publications, and honored across a continent for the freedom and democracy of her spirit, is about to be struck down by the figures in this budget. These figures

constitute a work of destruction without a relative parallel in the sixty years since the carpetbaggers closed its doors. We ask you simply for the restoration of the life-giving figures of $875,000 as appropriated by the legislature for the present year, which constitute the minimum basis for the maximum life of the University of North Carolina.

The request for this restoration comes out of the history of a people who, in the midst of Civil War and desolation, maintained their educational institutions against great depressive odds; who, in the midst of the post-war ruins, turned to the schools and colleges as the way of recovery and advance; and who caught the profound significance of the philosophy of Lee when, above the wreckage of 1867, he called to the depressed spirit of a broken people with these simple words, "The thorough education of all classes of the people is the best way to bring prosperity to the South." As he turned his back on offers of wealth and ease and rode off on old Traveller on his four-day journey through the hills to take up his work of restoration in the strategic college in the Valley of Virginia, he was an example to his and our generation.

We, in our turn, are now in the midst of a great depression. There are those who would conscientiously turn us back on the road of ignorance, poverty, and despair. They would, because of the great load of our investments, jeopardize the value of the investments by lowering the quality of the life for which the investments were made.

We must tighten up but we must hold on. We must now throw away what we already have. We will say with Foch, below the Marne in the midst of his great depression, "My right flank is broken and my left flank is beaten back; we will attack with the center." With the school in the center, flanked by farm and factory, we will hold on now against the better day that is to come.

In the tragic era, Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, staunch champion of the public schools and university, received, March 20, 1875, a message from a committee in Raleigh that the University was to be opened again. For five years the bell had not run in Chapel Hill. For five years she had worked and prayed for that day. She climbed the stairs to the belfry and with her own hands rang the bell which has never ceased to ring to this day. The people of North Carolina were on the march again. Under God, we will not turn back now!

Respectfully submitted,

Frank P. Graham, *President.*